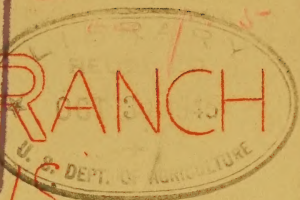


Utah

RECEIVED

★ APR 18 1942 ★
BY D. C. OFFICE
WESTERN AAA

Full
Correction

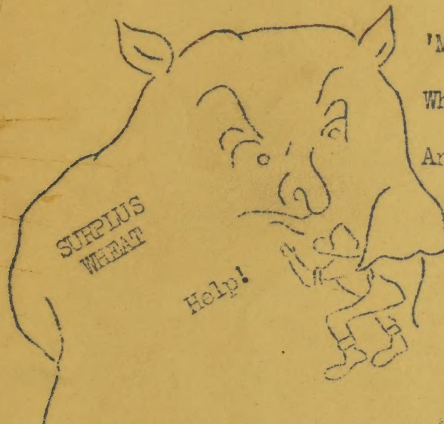


NEWS

WESTERN DIVISION

Logan, Utah

April 1942

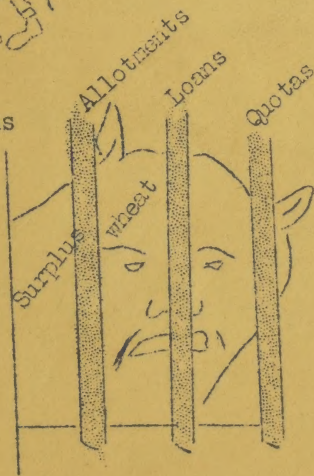


'Member the good ol'
days
When surpluses ran
free,
An' prices for our
wheat
Durn near busted you
an' me?

Then we locked the surplus
up,
Where it could be some
use.
But now we got a war
Some wanta turn it
loose.

'Member Pearl Harbor
An' don't ferget the
Maine.
But don't forget that
two-bit wheat.
We don't want that again.

REMEMBER MAY 2--WHEAT REFERENDUM DAY.





On May 2, farmers will literally have their choice between wheat marketing quotas or headache tablets. The choice shouldn't be difficult—if farmers have the facts—all the facts.

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1. Wheat marketing quotas are a part of the war effort.

We are waging a war against international gangsterism. It's an all-out effort. Agriculture must reorganize to help win. Wheat production is no exception. Wheat growing must fit into the Nation's war plan.

2. Transportation and storage will be scarce.

Cars are being used to carry war supplies. Elevators and warehouses are full of wheat.

3. No quotas--no loan program.

The law definitely states that if quotas are rejected there can be no loan program. A price guarantee with unlimited production would lead to ruin.

4. Wheat acreage must be reduced to make room for crops which are needed more.

The farmer who persists in increasing his wheat acreage in face of a 2-year supply is like the man who insists on producing automobiles when we need guns and airplanes.

5. Farmers cannot afford to lose the wheat program.

Surplus wheat released this fall would mean glutted markets and low prices.

6. Marketing quotas mean conservation of the soil.

Wheat is a soil-depleting crop. Wasting soil producing a crop that can't be used is a waste of time, effort and machinery.

QUOTAS WILL HELP

1. Quotas provide for an organization of supplies so transportation systems will not be clogged.

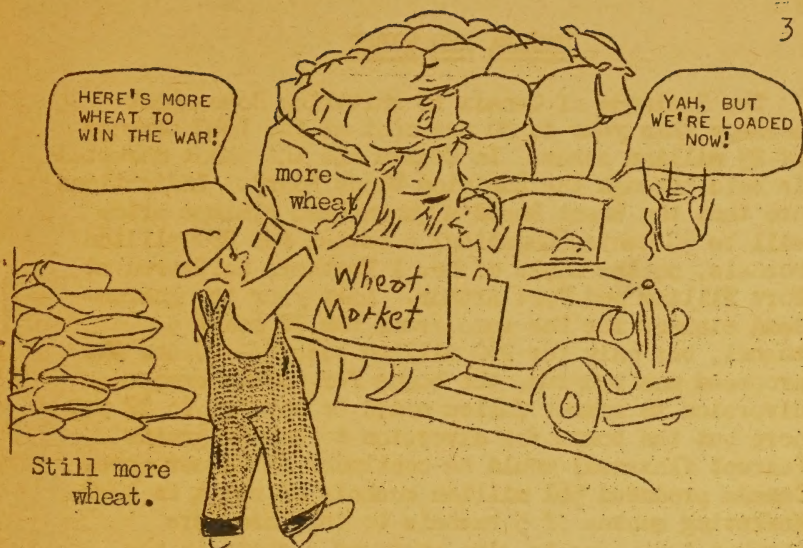
2. They make possible more efficient use of storage facilities, now so valuable to the food program.

3. They aid in directing wise and efficient production rather than dissipating into things that are not needed at present.

4. They help maintain a strong wheat structure for production of wheat as it is needed and at fair prices.

5. They help maintain soil resources for continuing production of wheat.

6. A vote for quotas is a vote for the farm program.



WONDER HOW MUCH HE THINKS SHE'LL HOLD?

HOW MUCH WHEAT?

	1940	1941	1942
	(million bushels)		
Carry-Over			
July 1 (from last year)	282	385	630
Production	815	946	793
Total Supply	1,097	1,331	1,423
Used at home in			
United States	675	680	670
Exports	37	21	
Total Use	712	701	670
Carry-Over			
July 1 (for next year)	385	630	753

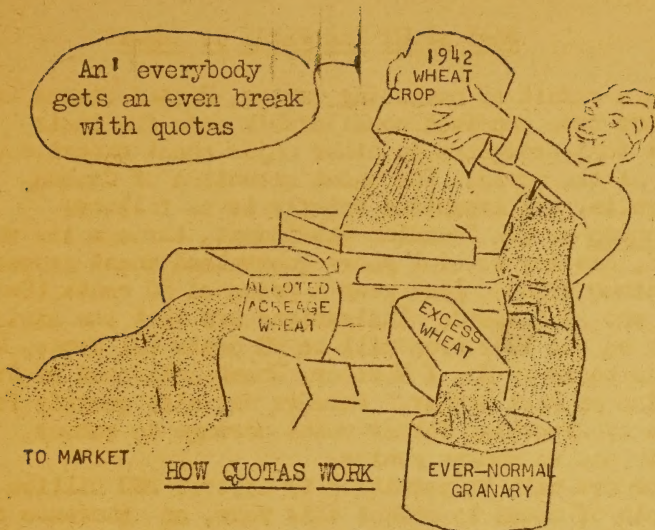
CANADA AND WHEAT

The Dominion of Canada is whittling down wheat acreage this year to 80 per cent of the 1940 acreage of 29 million acres. In Canada all the wheat marketed is sold through the Dominion Wheat Board. Indications are that the Wheat Board's guaranteed minimum price will be 90 cents (Canadian) a bushel for 280 million bushels, on the basis of No. 1 Northern delivered at Fort William and Port Arthur. Last year the guaranteed minimum for the same grade was 70 cents a bushel, but only for 230 million bushels. Under the proposed new program, the bonus for wheat acreage diversion to summer fallow would be lowered to \$2 per acre but the bonus for diversion to coarse grains (except flaxseed) would be continued at \$2 per acre. Canada produced 561 million bushels of wheat in 1940. Marketing quotas of 5 bushels to the acre were invoked that year to give everyone a share in the limited market. Later this quota was raised to 8 bushels per acre.

WHEAT STORAGE LIMITED

Available space in which to store the 1942 wheat crop will be even more limited than in 1941. It is estimated that our carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1942, will be about 630 million bushels, which is nearly 250 million bushels larger than the big carry-over on July 1, 1932. This means that storage will have to be expanded and stretched to the limit to absorb this year's crop of wheat. Limited building supplies will prevent the building of much additional terminal storage, but there is a possibility that farm storage can be expanded some.

Wheat stocks on farms on January 1, 1942, were 93 per cent more than average. Supplies in county mills and elevators were 207 million bushels as compared with the 1935-40 average of 100 million bushels. Terminal storage was 177 per cent more than the 1935-40 average.



1. Proclamation by Secretary of Agriculture when there's 35 per cent more wheat than we need.
2. Marketing quota referendum May 2.
3. The farmer's marketing quota is the amount of wheat grown on the farm acreage allotment, **15 acres** or less, regardless of allotment, or 200 bushels, whichever is the larger.
4. Wheat grown in excess of this is subject to penalty.
5. The penalty is 50 per cent of the basic loan rate established for the year.
6. All farmers subject to quotas are eligible to vote in the referendum May 2.
7. If more than ~~two~~ ^{two}-thirds of the farmers voting reject quotas, no marketing quota will be in effect for the year in which the referendum is held.
8. If quotas are rejected there will be no loan program.

WHY QUOTAS?

1. To prevent the production of too much wheat and not enough of other foods needed to win the war.
2. To insure a decent price for wheat to the farmer and insure the consumer against scarcity.

WHAT ABOUT THE PRICE OF WHEAT?

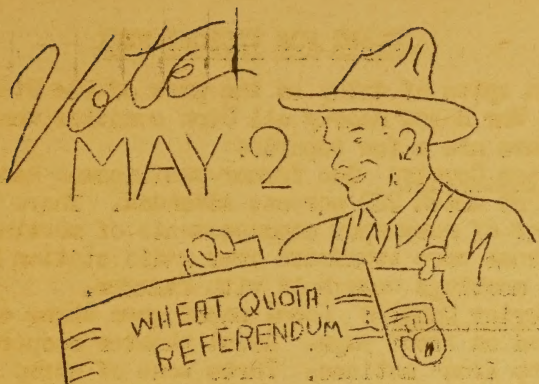
As a result of marketing quotas, United States wheat growers have received considerably more for their wheat than producers in other major wheat export countries of the world. The wheat situation of Canada, Australia, and Argentina briefly is as follows:

Canada -- The Canadian Government, through its wheat board, has for several years guaranteed wheat growers a minimum price. Last year a price of 70 cents (Canadian) was guaranteed. Indications are that the minimum price on the 1942 crop will be 90 cents (81 cents, U.S.) on the basis of No. 1 Northern Wheat delivered at Ft. William or Port Arthur. Farmers may also qualify for a bonus by diverting former wheat acreage to summer fallow and to coarse grains.

Farmers will be permitted to deliver 280 million bushels of wheat to market this year, an increase of 50 million bushels over last year when drought markedly reduced the crop. Even without a new crop, a carry-over of old wheat sufficient to supply 1942-43 requirements for all purposes is expected.

Australia -- On Australia's 1941-42 wheat crop, harvested last December, the Australian wheat board guaranteed farmers a price equivalent to about 56 cents a bushel for bagged wheat, port of export f.o.b. Australia has achieved a considerable degree of production control by making the guaranteed price available only on a predetermined amount of wheat. Even so, the country's surplus at the end of the present season will probably be around 150 million bushels.

Argentina -- Argentina, like the United States, has been seriously affected by loss of export outlets for wheat, and its present surplus is the second largest on record. On the 1941-42 crop, which was harvested in December and January, the Argentine Grain Board paid farmers a fixed price equivalent to about 55 cents per bushel, at port of export. This board has a complete monopoly of the trade in wheat--both purchases and sales. The board has legal authority to demand of growers a 10-per cent decrease in seedings but has never done so, and pays the fixed minimum price on all wheat offered it.



WHO CAN VOTE?

Any wheat farmer who seeds in excess of 15 acres and whose normal production is more than 200 bushels.

The normal production is the acreage seeded in 1942, or for harvest in 1942, times the normal yield for the individual farm.

Eligibility to Vote

1. Each farmer engaged in the production of wheat for harvest in 1942 on a farm on which the normal production of the acreage planted to wheat of the current crop is 200 bushels or more, and on which the acreage planted to wheat is in excess of 15 acres, who is entitled to share in the proceeds of the 1942 wheat crop as owner, landlord (other than a landlord of a standing-rent or fixed-rent tenant), tenant, or share-cropper, shall be eligible to vote.

He can vote only once.

Joint tenants, tenants in common, or owners of community property, can each vote.

There shall be no voting by proxy.

This interpretation of the eligibility to vote in the wheat marketing quota referendum differs from the interpretation used in 1941 in that eligibility is restricted to producers of 200 bushels of wheat or more and who seeded 15 acres or more.

PLANT FOR VICTORY WEEK

In spite of delay on the part of the Utah State USDA War Board nearly all Utah counties went ahead.

Here are a few reports:

Utah County: One farmer-businessman meeting was held at which 220 persons attended. There were a number of newspaper announcements of meetings. Three programs were broadcast over radio station KOWO. Nine meetings were held with farmers.

Sevier County: Local paper gave three column spread on front page. Local theater cooperated in "Scrap Iron" matinee. Three tons of scrap collected. Window exhibits in largest department store in Richfield featured phases of program. All USDA agencies cooperated.

Juab County: Local paper featured "Plant for Victory" on front page. LDS Church cooperated in stressing importance of planting crops needed to win the war.

Emery County: War Board met with Lions' Club on night of AAA anniversary. Listened to national broadcast. Had just completed series of 42 meetings on Food for Freedom program.

Uintah County: Carried out "Plant for Victory" week with publicity, programs through schools, churches, and local paper. Special edition featured program. Full-page ad spread featured "Plant for Victory".

Washington County: Used circular letters to all farmers to inform them on "Plant for Victory" week, and remind them of production goals. Facilities of LDS Church used to spread information.

Garfield County: Half-page spread in newspaper. Window exhibits. High school assembly featured "Plant for Victory". Circular letters. Speeches at Lions' Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Piute County: Meetings in every community in county. Newspapers publicity and circular letters.

Daggett County: Blizzards delayed program. Held last of March. Contacted every farmer in the county. Lined up for full production in 1942.

Box Elder County: Window exhibits. Newspaper spreads.

NEW AAA ADMINISTRATOR

Fred S. Wallace

Fred S. Wallace is a Buffalo county, Nebraska farmer. He operates 160 acres in the Platte Valley, between Kearney and Gibbon. He was born only a few miles from his present farm home.

He spent 12 years managing a 640-acre farm for the Nebraska State Industrial school for boys. Half of this farm, under irrigation, was given to intensive vegetable, sugar beet, potato, corn, and hay cultivation.

He resigned his state school post in 1916 and then on his own farm developed open

pump irrigation. He raised potatoes, corn, clover, alfalfa, and small grains, together with hogs, chickens and milk cows.

His association with the farm program dates back to 1933 when he represented his Nebraska neighbors in shaping the new farm program. Later he became a county chairman. In 1935 he was appointed Nebraska State chairman. He held this position until his recent appointment as national administrator of AAA.

FRED WALLACE SAYS:

Farmers still need a cooperative, national farm program through which they can work together. But—today, the Nation needs a farm program even more than the farmers—for a farm program with production goals offers the Nation its best chances of obtaining a balanced supply of the food it needs.

Neglect of our soil in peace was costly and tragic. Neglect of our soil in war can be suicidal. Soil conservation is not a luxury for the future—it is a necessity for the present.

PRICE POLICY CLEARED

The policy on price support for canning tomatoes and peas, which was worked out by the War Department in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board, is in complete harmony with the general principles on which the USDA commercial vegetable program is based on and fully supports the provision calling for the USDA War Board certification of those canners who have contracted for acreage with growers at state minimum prices.

Under the terms of the new price policy, canners have an opportunity to secure higher prices for the percentages of their tomato and pea pack, they are required to set aside for the Government, provided that they have been certified by the USDA State War Board as having agreed by contracts with growers to pay them at least the minimum price applying to the area. This is an increase in price over 1940 of \$5 a ton on tomatoes and \$16.50 a ton on peas.

TOMATO TIPS

If the goal of forty million cases of canned tomatoes is reached this year, farmers will not only have to increase acreage well above that of last year's, but also take good care of the crop from the time the seed or the plants go into the ground until the crop is harvested.

Clean ground, rich soil, strong plants and careful attention are needed. We are not farming "as usual" this year. We are trying to help win a war. And tomatoes are needed to help win it.

Conservation

1. Use every method of adjustment to get the right amount of each product needed to help win the war—and without waste.

1942 GOALS

NOW!
ALL
TOGETHER!
PUSH!

EGGS

MILK

FEED
GRAIN

1942 PRODUCTION

THE BIG SPRING
DRIVE!IT'S GOING TO TAKE US ALL

Production goals are high, but the stakes in this struggle---freedom and democracy---are much higher. These goals must be attained---we have only a fraction of the time they (the Axis) enjoyed.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman.

This war is being fought in four dimensions---land, water and air--and TIME.

"Too little and too late" has been the tragic report coming too often from the battle front.

Americans are loyal. But they are used to having their own way and saying what they want to say. We want to help but we want to do it "our" way.

But if we win, we must pull together. Hitler is betting on our inability to work together. He has declared that Democracies spend too much time talking and too little time doing. He has said that people under our form of government can't agree on what should be done--and when and if they do, they can't agree on who should do it.

ARE WE PLAYING HITLER'S GAME?



ARE YOU LISTENING?

KDYL, Salt Lake City,
April 11, 8:15 a.m.
"Farming for Freedom"
Salt Lake County on the
subject—Wheat Marketing
Quotas.

KSL, Salt Lake City, April 18. The Utah State Agricultural College Quarter Hour at 12:45 p.m. (That's right during your noon hour). Box Elder county wheat farmers—wheat marketing quotas. Don't miss this one.

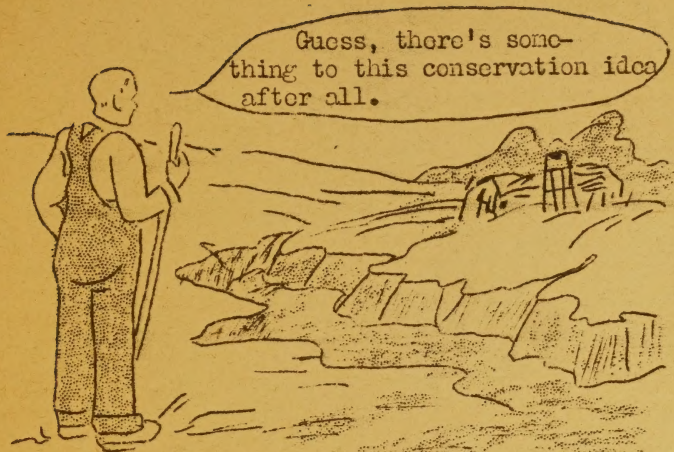
KLO, Ogden, April 25, 11:00 a.m. (Mt. War Time) "Farmers In A World At War" Cache county wheat farmers—Wheat Marketing Quotas. (This will come just before the referendum. It will give the final word on the referendum.) Be sure to listen.

KVNU, Logan. Every Tuesday night at 8:15 p.m. Two programs will be devoted to marketing quotas during April.

KOVO, Provo. The facilities of this station have been opened to the USDA War Board, AAA and Extension Service for farm news and special programs. If you are in this area obtain a schedule from S. R. Boswell, Utah agricultural agent or the station itself.

KEUB and KSUB, at Price and Cedar City carry regular farm programs every week. Scripts for local adaptation are being sent to the AAA committee in Carbon and Iron counties regularly.

FARM FLASHES: All stations are carrying Farm Flashes with news of what's going on in agriculture. Use your radio to keep up on your news from the farm front.



Gullics and Goals Don't Go Together

ODE TO SUPERVISORS

There are Agents who work by the sweat of the brow,
And slave for the sake of the soil;
They dish out the dope, with nary a hope
Of reward for their patience and toil.

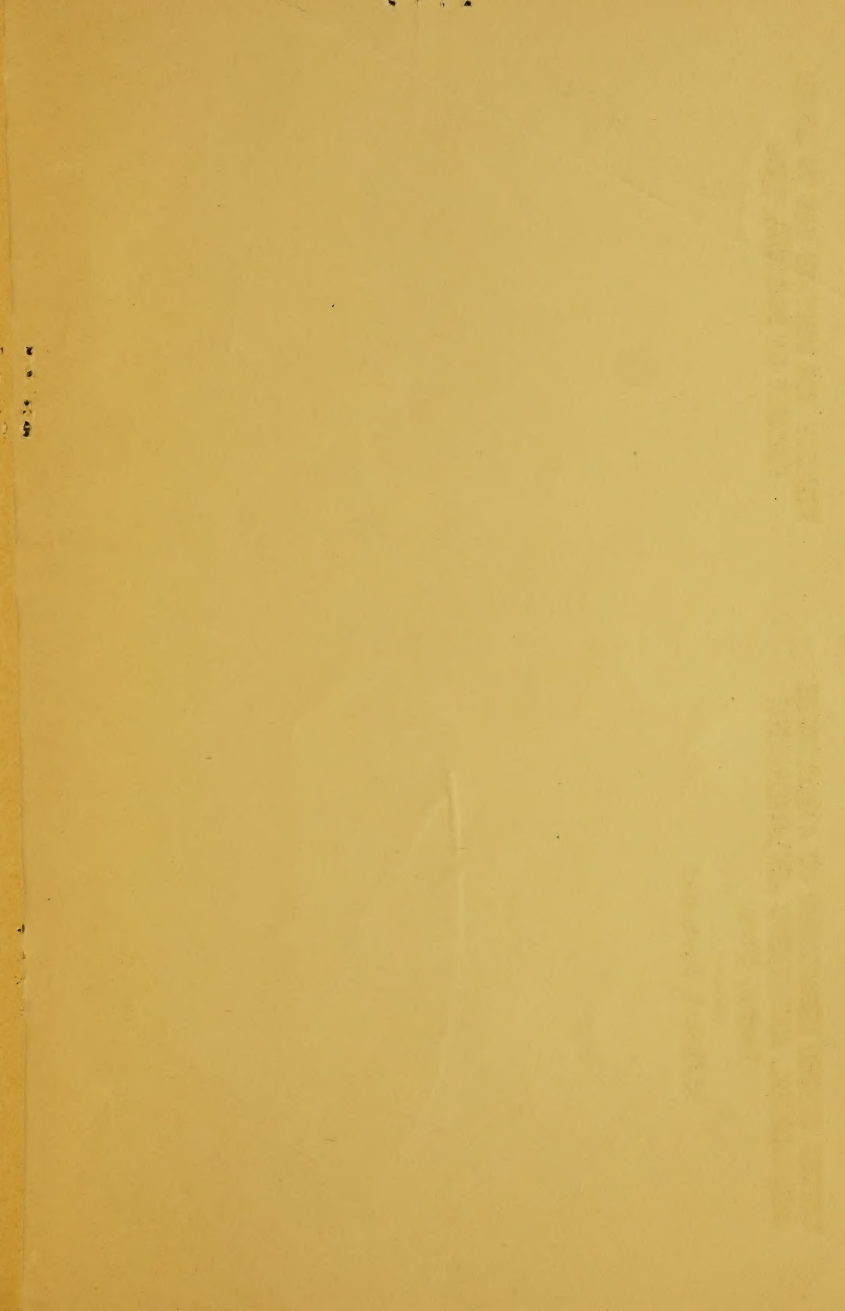
There are Triple-A clerks who are able and true,
And work 'till they're weary and glum,
Helping the farmers with problems and goals---
They aid 'em as fast as they come.

Committees are burdened with duties galore,
They work without stint or delay,
They've no time for capers, when hunting old papers---
With them it's all work and no play.

We can shout from the house-tops of these who are
great,

Their magnificent efforts beguile,
But they aren't worth half, of the guy who can
laugh

While driving at three cents a mile -- Washington
AAA News



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Logan, Utah

Official Business

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300